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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1872. NO. 194.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial at the following RATES PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE:—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Loss of the Ispahan with All on Board.

LONDON, April 23.—It is now believed that the steamship Ispahan, which left Bombay in January for this city, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 18th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrible gale. The fifty persons who were on the Ispahan are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

The Carlist Rising.

MADRID, April 23.—The *Correspondencia* says thirty Carlist bands have now appeared throughout Spain, the largest of which are compelled chiefly against the provinces of Navarre, Leon and Pontevedo. The government forces encountered a band in Navarre and defeated them, capturing their leader, a priest, who, it is reported, was immediately shot. The Generals who are members of the Radical party have offered their services to the government to assist in suppressing the demonstrations of the agitators.

MADRID, April 23.—Many members of the Carlist Juntas have been arrested in different parts of the country. Carlist bands are increasing in number throughout the kingdom. The men cry "Viva Charles VII!" "Death to the Liberals!" A large number of peasants in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcon, Teruel, Leon and Huesca have joined the forces of the pretenders. The Government is active in its exertions to suppress the rising, and it is reported will adopt a more vigorous policy towards the disturbers than that now pursued. It is believed here that Don Carlos is not at Annecy, as was reported from Paris, and has not yet left Geneva.

LEON.—The Carlists in Navarre are retreating on Rousevalle, apparently to cover the entry of Don Carlos. A caucus of Deputies and Senators last night adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of Rosas for President of Cortes.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, April 23.—In Parliament to-day, Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to declare the intentions of the government with regard to further proceedings before the Geneva Board until an answer to Lord Granville's dispatch of March 20th has been received from the United States. In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Newdegate asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the character and rapid increase of monastic institutions in Great Britain. He explained the provisions of the bill, and in the course of his speech declared that the priests impoverished their parishioners, and asserted that women had been immured in convents against their will. Henry Matthews, member for Dungarvon, protested against the offensive language used by Newdegate, and rebuked him for endeavoring to excite religious strife. Edward Greene, member for Barry-St.-Edmunds, supported the bill, which was opposed by Sir D. J. Carrigan and O'Reilly and Sherlock, all Irish members.

Leave was given for the introduction of Mr. Newdegate's bill. A long debate followed on a motion to expunge the 25th clause of the educational bill, which was not carried. The consideration of Fawcett's bill, which was to have been taken up to-night, was postponed and the House adjourned.

Arrest and Escape of Carlists.

PARIS, April 23.—A number of persons were arrested in the city of Bayonne, near the Spanish frontier, in the Department of the Basses Pyrenees, yesterday, who were known to be *en route* for Spain to engage in the present demonstration against the government of that country. The officers, however, of three notorious ruffians, named Owen Geoghegan, John Hennessy and John O'Connell, in order to prevent his appearing before the Committee of Seventy, then investigating the primary election frauds. McNally was knocked down, kicked in the side and terribly beaten on the head with a pistol. He managed to escape from this gang, all of whom were arrested by Officer Irving, and finding them in pursuit, turned and fired ineffectually upon them. The Irving party fired seven bullets at him, one of which entered his breast, struck one of his ribs and glanced off without inflicting a mortal wound. He was rescued by a policeman and sent to the hospital in a deplorable condition, his skull being fractured. Both Geoghegan and Owen Hennessy have been arrested and fully identified by McNally. Geoghegan is now under indictment for assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, and O'Connell was implicated in the murder of a policeman in 1864, but escaped punishment through political influences. The row caused the Tammany committee to hastily adjourn, and postpone the primary elections ordered for to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron Offenberg, the new Russian Minister, arrived on the steamer Cuba to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The puddlers of two establishments in Pottsville, numbering 125, are on a strike, throwing out of employment 800 men and boys.

The American steamer Ocean Queen is ashore in Aspinwall harbor, in a badly damaged condition.

Augustine Bishop, son of Sir Henry Bishop, the English composer, and Madame Anna Bishop, the vocalist, was found dead in his mother's house, in New York, on Monday. He died from natural causes.

Navigation has been resumed on Lake Champlain.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston by James W. Converse against Henry S. Farwell *et al.*, to recover the value of fifty bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, alleged by the plaintiff to have been loaned to the defendants on the 5th of January, 1870, and returnable in thirty days, and that defendants have failed to return the same. The defense is that the bonds were loaned to the railroad for the purpose of obtaining State aid, and in pursuance of a written agreement between several bondholders, to which agreement defendant alleges the plaintiff to have been a party.

The grain crop of California is rapidly maturing. Great scarcity of harvest hands is anticipated. Foundrymen and machinists are scarce, owing to the increased demand for mining machinery. The increased production of bullion has advanced mining stocks and stimulated business of all descriptions. The stevedores at San Francisco, who have been receiving three dollars, are now on a strike for four dollars a day.

Parties arriving at Portland, Oregon, from Alaska, report great excitement in that place, owing to the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of the town, and rich gold and silver mines in other locations on the adjacent coast.

The Industrial Exposition building at Nashville is finished, and various articles are being received for exhibition. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads will issue excursion tickets, in conjunction with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, giving visitors the privilege of stopping at the Mammoth Cave, either going to or coming from the exposition.

The fifth National Shooting Festival of the American Sharpshooters Society will be held at Highland, Illinois, thirty miles east of St. Louis, commencing on the 19th of May and terminating on Sunday, the 26th. Great preparations are being made for the occasion. The prizes are valued at $12,000, consisting mainly of gold coin, silver goblets and medals. Societies and delegations will be present from New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Alton, Litchfield, Belleville, San Francisco, St. Louis, and a number of places in Missouri. All the military organizations, Major General Hatch and staff, and all the singing and Turner societies of St. Louis are invited, and many of them will probably be present. There will also attend a Congressional Committee of five, appointed for that purpose.

C. L. Shuewsbury, Mayor of Madison, Ind., and one of the oldest and most wealthy men of that place, fell dead as he was stepping out of his door yesterday evening to go to the council chamber, from heart disease.

A man named Cluck shot and killed his wife at Indianapolis yesterday. After firing six shots and making sure of his victim, he cut his throat with a knife making a fearful wound, but it is thought he will recover. Family difficulties was the cause.

A large meeting was held in Norfolk, Va., last night, to organize an Immigrant Aid Society, to promote foreign immigration to the United States through that port. Branch societies are to be established throughout the South and West.

Iowa has abolished capital punishment.

Monday night Col. H. S. McComb, President of the Southern Railroad Association, was robbed at a hotel in Grenada, Mississippi, of diamonds, gold watch, $1,200 in gold and a lot of currency.

The Convention of Baptists of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, in session at Memphis yesterday, pledged the body to raise $200,000 in the event of the Southern Baptist University at Greenville, South Carolina, being removed to the vicinity of Memphis.

Charles E. Hull, brakeman on a construction train, was killed at Bellefontaine yesterday morning by having his head crushed while coupling cars.

The New York press are unanimous in denouncing the new sensational play, "Black Friday," produced for the first time Monday evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Erie Company to Lay a Third Rail.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Secretary of the Erie Road states that it is the intention of the company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the company for the purpose of providing a fund to lay a third rail, and for other purposes not yet settled. Notice to that effect has been given as required by law. No action can be taken until ten weeks hence.

Consolidation Ratified.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The consolidation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroad companies was unanimously ratified to-day by the stockholders of the New Jersey road.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1872.

SENATE.

The morning hour was taken up mainly in the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. At its expiration the North Carolina election case came up. After some debate the minority report was rejected, 19 to 42. The resolution reported by the majority, declaring that Abbott was not entitled to the seat, was then adopted.

The deficiency bill again came up, and the Morrill amendment was debated until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SLOCUM offered a resolution reciting the correspondence of the Secretary of War that he as not been able to find the record of the court of inquiry in the case of Major-General Buell, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers, with the view of ascertaining what has become f such record, and who is responsible for its ss. Agreed to.

The resolution excluding ex-members of ongress from the floor of the House when ey are interested in the many measures unr consideration was taken up. Messrs. ANKS and SCOFIELD supported the resoluon, and BUTLER and BINGHAM opposed. It was subsequently recommitted.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railad a portion of Goat Island, in the harbor of n Francisco, came up, and gave rise to a bit r personal debate between Messrs. COX and AGENT, the former opposing and the latter vocating the passage of the bill, in which lusion was made to the burning of the Calinia members in effigy by a crowd in San ancisco.

Mr. COGHLAN defended the bill, and said e same crowd could be hired to burn our eviour in effigy for having preached the ser on on the Mount, and the *Alta* newspaper uld be hired for fourteen dollars to applaud e deed.

Without disposing of the bill, the House ok a recess till half past seven, the evening sion to be for the consideration of pension lls.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of quite low barometer is advancing stward toward Minnesota and Iowa, and the essure will continue diminishing hence eastrd and southeastward to the Atlantic and ulf coasts, with southeasterly to southwesty winds, cloudy and threatening weather, d very probably rain, will prevail on edneday from the Ohio valley to the lakes, d westward partly cloudy weather over e Southern States, with threatening weather d probably rain along the South Atlantic, rtially cloudy weather over the East and ddle Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are t anticipated, except possibly for the upper es to-night.

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LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant writes to the projectors of the meeting of soldiers at Cooper Institute in aid of the erection of a monument to Gen. Thomas, and the 4,000 Union soldiers interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, that it is impossible to accept the invitation to attend, and inclosing a check for $100, as a slight expression of appreciation of the objects of the meeting, which is one that commends itself to every lover of his country. Gen. Hooker will preside at the meeting, which will be addressed by Gens. Kilpatrick, Logan, Woodford, Sickles and Burnside, Hon. Henry Wilson, Geo. W. Curtis and others.

REFORM IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A report on custom house reform was made to the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, commending the change in the management of the general order business, which should be made definite and final. The labor of opening and packing cases in the appraisers' stores should be performed under the supervision of a responsible contractor, made liable for losses through stealing or careless handling. The number of officials in the collector's and appraiser's offices should be increased, and in other departments many superfluous names might be dropped from the rolls. All oaths should be done away with. The extra charge of ten per cent., if duties are not paid within a year, for merchandise warehoused, should be removed, and merchants allowed to warehouse for three or five years without payment of duties till the goods are wanted for consumption. The seizure of books and papers should be brought within the restrictions of the constitution, and the issue be summarily tried before a jury summoned by the United States Marshal.

IN BRIEF.

The Grocers' Board of Trade to-day indorsed the construction of a railway for carrying freight on the Bulkhead line, around the city, and the erection of fire-proof warehouses on the wharves, making them a railroad depot, wharf and warehouse combined.

The rope and twine works of A. H. Hart & Co., Eleventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $150,000, including $75,000 on machinery, which latter was covered by insurance.

The anniversary of Shakspeare's birth was celebrated by a banquet to-night, by the St. George's Society.

Michael Hart, charged with a murder committed fifteen years ago, has been admitted to bail in $3,000.

Search has been made recently of all arriving vessels for Fleury, the absconding teller of the Bank of Ireland at Limerick, without success.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has adopted an overture to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church against women preaching.

To-day the Williamsburg Gas Light Company paid $5,000 for which they were sued by Assessor Jourdan, for not making proper returns of gas furnished the city.

Arguments were heard in the Supreme Court to-day on the petition of a large number of prisoners in the Penitentiary and House of Refuge for discharge, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Court of Sessions which sentenced them. Decision reserved.

The Coroner's jury found a verdict last evening against the boy Richard Christie, who shot his playmate, Willie Weis, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrived, the steamer Tripoli from Liverpool.

THE CHIVALROUS TAMMANITES.

Michael McNally, an adherent of the Tilden wing of the Tammany organization, was attacked this afternoon in front of Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, by three notorious ruffians, named Owen Geoghegan, John Hennessy and John O'Connell, in order to prevent his appearing before the Committee of Seventy, then investigating the primary election frauds. McNally was knocked down, kicked in the side and terribly beaten on the head with a pistol. He managed to escape from this gang, all of whom were arrested by Officer Irving, and finding them in pursuit, turned and fired ineffectually upon them. The Irving party fired seven bullets at him, one of which entered his breast, struck one of his ribs and glanced off without inflicting a mortal wound. He was rescued by a policeman and sent to the hospital in a deplorable condition, his skull being fractured. Both Geoghegan and Owen Hennessy have been arrested and fully identified by McNally. Geoghegan is now under indictment for assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, and O'Connell was implicated in the murder of a policeman in 1864, but escaped punishment through political influences. The row caused the Tammany committee to hastily adjourn, and postpone the primary elections ordered for to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

POWER OF THE SENATE AS TO REVENUE BILLS.

Position of the House Sustained.

The Lost Records in the Buell Case.

Kansas Bribery Investigation.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Bill.

Abbott Defeated in the Senate.

The Effort to Exclude Lobbyists.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1872.

Power of the Senate as to Revenue Bills.

The Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the question as to the powers of the Senate under the constitution to amend revenue bills, to-day reported the result of their labors back to the full committee. The report is elaborate, and goes over the whole ground carefully. In substance, it sustains the House position on this question, and maintains that the Senate's power to amend House revenue bills is limited to matters germain to the bill to which the amendments are offered. When the report comes to be considered by the whole committee, it will give rise to considerable discussion, as it is understood that several members thereof are advocates of the unlimited privileges of the Senate in the matter of amendments.

The Lost Papers in the Buell Case

In view of the disappearance of the record of the Buell Court, the House to-day, on motion of General Slocum, voted unanimously to authorize the Military Committee to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath, as to the causes of the loss of this record, and to examine generally into the condition of the archives of the War Department. It has been ascertained that the only record of the Buell Court was brought to Washington by the Judge Advocate of the Court, and delivered to Judge Advocate General Holt. At a subsequent period all the papers, which filled a large sized trunk, were sent to the Secretary of War in obedience to orders from the Secretary's office. The fact that the record could not be found was known in the War Department at least six months ago, when search was made for it in the interest of Gen. Lew. Wallace, who wished to examine it, but the missing certain portions which related to himself. It is said here among officers, that Gen. Buell has a complete copy of the record, made from short-hand notes, and if so this copy will probably request the use of it to restore the lost record.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the Kansas bribery case to-day. Pomeroy appeared and asked to be heard. As the case stands the Committee will be obliged to ask the Senate for further instructions before they can do anything. There is a probability that the nature of the evidence and legal and parliamentary questions involved may be presented in a short report by the Committee.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Bill.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has agreed to a unanimous report in favor of the Texas Pacific bill as it passed the Senate. The bill gives no new grant, but puts the enterprise in such a shape as to insure the prompt construction of the road.

The Blow at the Lobby.

While the resolution from the Committee on Rules, providing for the exclusion of ex-members, acting as lobbyists, was under discussion this morning, several of the best known of this class were on the floor, and some of them were working against it. There are at least a dozen of these persons who have made use of in business consists in the fact that they have the freedom of the floor. The most noted example of the session has been the daily and constant presence of Ben. Holladay, formerly a member from New York, and now agent of the Goat Island job. He has been working constantly and openly on the floor with members for several weeks, and for the interests he represents. The House finally dodged a la yea and nay vote on the resolution, and recommitted it.

Mr. Abbott Surprised.

The decided vote to-day, 42 to 10, by which the Senate rejected Abbott's claim to the North Carolina Senatorial vacancy, surprised nobody so much as it did the aspiring gentleman himself. For the entire winter he has earnestly lobbied his case, and became satisfied some time since that he had a snug majority in his own favor. The contest between Abbott and Ransom, the latest elect of the North Carolina Legislature for this vacancy, are now with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will unquestionably be reported favorably in a short time.

Contested Elections.

Clark, the Congressman contestant from Texas, to-day made application to the House Committee on Elections for an extension of time wherein to present evidence, which will undoubtedly be refused. Gooding, the contestant for the Fifth Indiana District, put in a bill to this Committee for $3,800 for expenses incurred in maintaining the contest.

The Goat Island Bill

Was reported in the House to-day. A substitute, printed in advance by parties in interest, was distributed to all the members, and introduced by the Chairman of the Committee. All the votes showed that the measure has about twenty majority. It has been worked up among members most assiduously by the lobby.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, with a few amendments, the principal one being the restriction of the penalty of one thousand dollars against a sailor while drunk to cases in which the sailors were drunk when they signed articles.

WILL STAND UP FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The statement made by General Banks in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State with reference to the reports as to the action of the government on the Alabama claims, and was informed that there was no division in the Cabinet on this question; that no proposition has been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and that he was now understood that the government had power to change the case that had been made.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the postal telegraph bill, and heard the arguments of Geo. B. Prescott, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the measure, and R. B. Lines, who opposed the bill on the part of the Associated Press, in favor of the Government assuming entire control of the telegraph.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Representative Peters is in receipt of numerous letters from prominent persons in the country, indorsing his resolution against the presentation of claims for consequential damages before the Tribunal of Arbitration. Elihu Burrett has written to him a letter of thanks.

THE COMMERCE OF CONFERENCE

On disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1872, have agreed to fix the amount of $125,000 to enable the President to carry into effect civil service reform. The appropriation had been cut down from $50,000 to $10,000 by the House. The Senate conferees agree to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the capital grounds to $400,000, instead of $500,000, as originally passed by the Senate. The following is the compromise as to the Senate amendment raising salaries from and after the first of July next: Annual salaries of the second Comptroller, of the Register and of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Judges of said Court, $4,500.

Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—In the Senate to-day a bill, which proposed to provide that courts shall have power to commit to work houses persons convicted of penitentiary offenses, called out a long discussion on an amendment forbidding the making of contracts for labor of inmates in work houses, and providing that the goods manufactured shall be of such character as will least interfere with Ohio mechanics, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was lost, but afterwards reconsidered and laid on the table. This measure as introduced has been strongly opposed by all the labor union organizations in the State. The House bill to regulate illuminating oils was passed; also the House bill allowing the consolidation of hydraulic companies of Ohio with those of other States.

In the House Senate bill to provide for the inspection of coal mines was passed, but not before striking out all the portion of the bill which provided for the appointment by the Governor of two State inspectors.

The State officers held a meeting in the Executive Department this afternoon and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late R. D. Harrison, and resolved to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon in a body.

The Sons of St. George celebrated their centennial anniversary in Philadelphia yesterday.

MEXICO MENDING.

Everything Rosy for Juarez—The Insurgents Badly Trounced.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15, *via* HAVANA, April 23.—The country is becoming more quiet. Confidence in the government increases, and business is reviving. Public opinion is now stronger in favor of Juarez. Gen. Rocha continues victorious in the northeast. A vigorous compaign has been commenced against the rebels in Sierra Puebla. Gen. Carella recently left Zacatecas with all his force, in pursuit of Cardenas. The latter, by a rapid counter-march, slipped into Zacatecas and held the city one day. He was then driven out and badly beaten by Corella. General Carlio has defeated the insurgents at Acapulco. Dominiquez has been defeated and killed, and the government troops have gained a victory at Machinango, in Yucatan the revolution continues in full blast, but the Supporters of Lerdo de Tajada are retained to Vera Cruz, and will take more troops to Campeche. Gen. Antillon has refused to accept the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by the Legislature of Guanajuato. Leon Guzman, Attorney General of the republic, is spoken of as a member of the Joint Claims Commission at Washington, in place of Palacio, who will probably soon be relieved.

Gens. Rosecrans and Hardy arrived here on the 10th inst. The time prescribed by the concession for the laying of a telegraph cable between Mexico and Cuba has been extended one year.

AMBUSCADED.

Valmasceda Falls into a Rebel Trap and Loses Many Men.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Sun* has a letter from Havana, of the 13th inst., stating that Valmaseda, with a large body of men, fell into an ambush prepared by Vincent Garcia, between Canto el Paso and Canto el Embarcados, and was utterly routed, with a loss of 600 men. Over sixty cart loads of wounded had arrived at the military hospital.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican Meeting at Camden, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Liberal Republicans held a mass meeting at Camden last evening, and were addressed by Colonel Scovel, D. Y. Kilgore and others. A letter was also read from Carl Schurz. Delegates were chosen to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

French Liberal Republicans.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A mass meeting of French citizens was held last evening, in the interest of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and resolutions were passed appointing a delegation of fifty-two to meet at Peoria on Monday next, to elect delegates, and an organization formed to send canvassers through the Western States. At the head of the Committee of Correspondence is George W. Parent, Alex. Beneley and G. Demars.

Iowa "Liberal" Convention.

DAVENPORT, April 23.—The State Liberal Convention assembled to-day. There were full and enthusiastic delegations from nearly every county in the State. A permanent organization was effected with Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as President. Strong anti-Grant resolutions were adopted. A platform was adopted. One hundred and thirty delegates from forty counties were selected to attend the Cincinnati Convention. Gov. Brown, of Missouri, Gen. Cantrell, and others were present and made stirring speeches. Great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed.

The Recent Bloody Affair in the Indian Country.

LITTLE ROCK, April 23.—The Fort Smith *New Era* of Friday, after giving full particulars of the late fight in the Indian country, as detailed by Deputy Marshal Peavy, who, with one other, was the only one who escaped unhurt, says that on Thursday a courier arrived at Marshall's office with a letter from Charles Robinson, in charge of a party sent out, dated Flint Court House, April 11th, stating that the prisoners had been released on $10,000 bail on the same day and found the whole country deserted. The Proctor family had left the previous day at six o'clock in the evening with forty-two men, all armed. Robinson had been wounded with them into the mountains. Pursuit with the handful of men was out of the question. The letter further states that the swelling in the head of Deputy Marshal Reed was not exaggerated; that it was a dreadful affair, both sides fighting like bull dogs. There were thirteen killed and twelve wounded.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Organization of the New Council Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee of Councils on Claims and Accounts held their first meeting in the office of Controller McGowan. Members present—Messrs. Wilson, Zerr, Monfredo, McDonald, Kohne, Campbell, Liebler, Darlington and Fleming.

On motion of Mr. Darlington, D. L. Fleming, Esq., was elected permanent Chairman.

The claim of Messrs. Fortman & Mosser, for $906 91 for labor performed in constructing and repairing the walk on Penn avenue from Negley avenue to Negley street, which had been referred to the Committee, was taken up. Mr. Wilson, Ward 6, moved its immediate adoption. This amount embraces several assessments against property which has not been paid until after a settlement in Court by the attorneys representing the contractors to wait for their money to be first proceeded for.

Last evening Mr. Young was driving along Ohio street near West alley, his horse ran and threw him to the ground, but he was only slightly injured. The buggy collided with a lamp post and was badly wrecked. The horse escaped injury.

Malicious Mischief.

Alfred Neno and John Neno, of Stowe township, have been arrested before Alderman McMaster and are charged before Alderman McMaster with malicious mischief, it is thought, in breaking another man's hog-pen, and, if so, the latter will probably request the use of it to restore the lost record.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the Kansas bribery case to-day. Pomeroy appeared and asked to be heard. As the case stands the Committee will be obliged to ask the Senate for further instructions before they can do anything. There is a probability that the nature of the evidence and legal and parliamentary questions involved may be presented in a short report by the Committee.

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The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has agreed to a unanimous report in favor of the Texas Pacific bill as it passed the Senate. The bill gives no new grant, but puts the enterprise in such a shape as to insure the prompt construction of the road.

The Blow at the Lobby.

While the resolution from the Committee on Rules, providing for the exclusion of ex-members, acting as lobbyists, was under discussion this morning, several of the best known of this class were on the floor, and some of them were working against it. There are at least a dozen of these persons who have made use of in business consists in the fact that they have the freedom of the floor. The most noted example of the session has been the daily and constant presence of Ben. Holladay, formerly a member from New York, and now agent of the Goat Island job. He has been working constantly and openly on the floor with members for several weeks, and for the interests he represents. The House finally dodged a la yea and nay vote on the resolution, and recommitted it.

Mr. Abbott Surprised.

The decided vote to-day, 42 to 10, by which the Senate rejected Abbott's claim to the North Carolina Senatorial vacancy, surprised nobody so much as it did the aspiring gentleman himself. For the entire winter he has earnestly lobbied his case, and became satisfied some time since that he had a snug majority in his own favor. The contest between Abbott and Ransom, the latest elect of the North Carolina Legislature for this vacancy, are now with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will unquestionably be reported favorably in a short time.

Contested Elections.

Clark, the Congressman contestant from Texas, to-day made application to the House Committee on Elections for an extension of time wherein to present evidence, which will undoubtedly be refused. Gooding, the contestant for the Fifth Indiana District, put in a bill to this Committee for $3,800 for expenses incurred in maintaining the contest.

The Goat Island Bill

Was reported in the House to-day. A substitute, printed in advance by parties in interest, was distributed to all the members, and introduced by the Chairman of the Committee. All the votes showed that the measure has about twenty majority. It has been worked up among members most assiduously by the lobby.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, with a few amendments, the principal one being the restriction of the penalty of one thousand dollars against a sailor while drunk to cases in which the sailors were drunk when they signed articles.

WILL STAND UP FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The statement made by General Banks in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State with reference to the reports as to the action of the government on the Alabama claims, and was informed that there was no division in the Cabinet on this question; that no proposition has been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and that he was now understood that the government had power to change the case that had been made.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the postal telegraph bill, and heard the arguments of Geo. B. Prescott, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the measure, and R. B. Lines, who opposed the bill on the part of the Associated Press, in favor of the Government assuming entire control of the telegraph.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Representative Peters is in receipt of numerous letters from prominent persons in the country, indorsing his resolution against the presentation of claims for consequential damages before the Tribunal of Arbitration. Elihu Burrett has written to him a letter of thanks.

THE COMMERCE OF CONFERENCE

On disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1872, have agreed to fix the amount of $125,000 to enable the President to carry into effect civil service reform. The appropriation had been cut down from $50,000 to $10,000 by the House. The Senate conferees agree to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the capital grounds to $400,000, instead of $500,000, as originally passed by the Senate. The following is the compromise as to the Senate amendment raising salaries from and after the first of July next: Annual salaries of the second Comptroller, of the Register and of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Judges of said Court, $4,500.

Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—In the Senate to-day a bill, which proposed to provide that courts shall have power to commit to work houses persons convicted of penitentiary offenses, called out a long discussion on an amendment forbidding the making of contracts for labor of inmates in work houses, and providing that the goods manufactured shall be of such character as will least interfere with Ohio mechanics, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was lost, but afterwards reconsidered and laid on the table. This measure as introduced has been strongly opposed by all the labor union organizations in the State. The House bill to regulate illuminating oils was passed; also the House bill allowing the consolidation of hydraulic companies of Ohio with those of other States.

In the House Senate bill to provide for the inspection of coal mines was passed, but not before striking out all the portion of the bill which provided for the appointment by the Governor of two State inspectors.

The State officers held a meeting in the Executive Department this afternoon and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late R. D. Harrison, and resolved to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon in a body.

The Sons of St. George celebrated their centennial anniversary in Philadelphia yesterday.

A JAIL DELIVERY.

The Westmoreland County Jail Relieved of All Its Inmates—The Prisoners Still at Large.

On Monday evening last, about six o'clock, all the inmates, five in number, of the Westmoreland county jail, located in Greensburg, succeeded in effecting their escape. Sheriff Kilgore was absent at the time, and his family were at supper. The prisoners had by some means secured files, and with these filed off two bars of a section of the doorway leading into the main hall, from which they made an easy escape. The jail, although a new one, appears to be insecure, as quite a number of prisoners have already "unlawfully" regained their liberty.

The names of the prisoners are John T. Collins, *alias* Eckright, Chas. Pidell, Rodgers, and two whose names have not been ascertained. Collins was charged with committing a burglary at Latrobe, and had been arrested last fall but escaped. He had only been recently recaptured in Cleveland, and again lodged in jail. Pidell was awaiting the trial for shooting a young man named Herbert two months ago. Rodgers had been arrested for abusing his wife. Sheriff Kilgore was in the city yesterday, giving information to the detectives that may result in the detection of some of the jail breakers.

Arrested on Suspicion.

A colored man giving his name as John Milleage was arrested yesterday, by Mayor Callow's police, on suspicion of being the Wheeling wife murderer. He had visited a house in the Third ward, and stated that he had walked a long distance, and asked for something to eat. The lady answered that she would shall her husband, whereupon the colored man beat a retreat. Word of the affair was sent to the Mayor's office, as the party had acted in a suspicious manner. He was arrested shortly afterward, and on being interrogated made contradictory statements, at one time stating he was from Wheeling, and then again from Buffalo and other points.

More Burglaries.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the h use of Mr. C. Hatcher, No. 129 Center avenue, was entered by burglars and ransacked from top to bottom. Drawers were opened and cupboards overhauled—Mrs. Love's jewelry gazed on, yet, strange to say, little the thieves took was a single fifty cent note which lay on a bureau. About the same time the residence of Mrs. Agnes Martin, a widow lady, residing on Devilliers street, was entered, but nothing of value was taken. It is supposed that chloroform or some other soporific was used in each case. The scoundrels have not been discovered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE are burglars in the city.

BEWARE of pickpockets at the Circus.

A FEW cases of small pox still uncomplected.

STRAWBERRIES in the shop windows yesterday.

DON'T forget that the art gallery is still open in Library Hall building.

THE Lyceum will hold its last session under the old law to-day.

CINCINNATI conventionists are packing up for their trip.

ONLY one fire since the "big bell" ceased operations.

THE police offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the scoundrel who struck Officer Stax.

WILL the Police Committee investigate the Stax assault?

THE Committee on Claims and Accounts held its first meeting yesterday.

THE big bell was lowered yesterday from the old tower, and is now in the fire-proof.

THIRTY-ONE whisky heads were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

ALDERMAN Gripp had a hearing yesterday morning at his late residence in East Liberty, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

THE weather was delicious yesterday, a little windy, but glorious. The promenaders were bright with Dolly Varden toilets.

WHEELING is missing all he can to ferret out the assailant of officer John Stax. It is hoped that his effort will prove successful.

THE Allegheny Hempfield Club will hold their next meeting to-morrow evening in the new hall over the Second National Bank.

THE Rev. Dr. Hall, the leading agent of Forepaugh's exhibition, is one of the most active, go-ahead workers in his line of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

HERE is a little item for our free traders to ponder over. In a recent discussion in the English House of Commons over the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two liberal members called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on sugar was affecting the refineries in the most ruinous manner. There are sixty-four sugar refineries in Great Britain, employing some thirty thousand men, and it was stated that the effect of the reduction of the duty would eventually operate to close a considerable number of the establishments or to necessitate a reduction of the wages paid to the workingmen employed. What solution have our low tariff men to give of this matter?

THE opposition papers delight in stigmatizing the Philadelphia Convention as the "Office-holders' Convention." Forty to seven hundred is on good authority said to be the ratio of men in federal position to those who do not hold office, among the delegates to that convention, as far as appointed; and it is probable that the appointments which are yet to be made will not greatly alter this rate, one way or the other. Judging from the published lists of the sympathizers with the Liberal movement, it is safe to assume that this is considerably below the ratio of ex-officers to private citizens who have been announced for attendance at the Cincinnati gathering. Is it therefore to be called the "Ex-officeholders' Convention"? Or shall it rather be termed a convention of expirants and aspirants?

WE have before spoken of the strange fellowships begotten of, and the extraordinary affinities engendered by the "Anybody-to-beat GRANT" combination. Under the wierd influence of this motive things as oppugnant in their nature as fire and water have leaped together and kissed. The latest illustration of the kind is the violent passion which has sprung up between ex-Congressman GRINNELL, of Iowa, an exclusive of the most fastidious character, and HENRY CLAY DEAN, the unsavory old copperhead who is said to carry about his person sufficient real estate to start a farmer in business. This singular affection is of course inspired by a common interest in the Cincinnati Convention, just as Protectionist GREELEY and Free Trade GROSVENOR were transformed into DAMON and PYTHIAS by the same potent wand. Who says the age of miracles has passed?

A MISCHIEVOUS, indeed fatal idea, has been started to favor those Republicans who are dissatisfied with the State ticket, and still are earnest in their support of Gen. GRANT. It is that, even though the State be lost in October, it will be carried for Grant in November. This is contrary to all experience. The October election in Pennsylvania has been almost invariably decisive of the contest in November. Col. FORNEY knows so well that this is the rule that we are surprised to see him falling in with the fatal idea referred to. A Republican defeat in Pennsylvania in October would not be confined in its effect to this State. It would likely be decisive in its influence on other States in the doubtful list; and though it might, by some rare luck, be true that Pennsylvania, lost in October, would be carried in November, the fatal influence on the doubtful States would be inevitable, and thus the Presidential field be lost. Pennsylvania must be carried in October if GRANT is to be elected—a fact that may as well be accepted now.

ANNA DICKINSON is said, by the opposition papers, to handle the administration quite roughly in her new lecture, "We, the People." The same lady also dealt with the administration of LINCOLN in the same ungentle manner, during his candidacy for the second term. Indeed, the distinguished oratrix appears to have quite a passion for aggressive movements on prominent personages. Not content with attacking LINCOLN and assailing GRANT, she would seem to be ambitious of depriving VICTOR HUGO of his laurels. Miss DICKINSON, in her new lecture, says that "when a monument is raised to commemorate our triumph over the rebels, no figure of a man will surmount it, but that of a nation;" a fine oratorical period, it must be confessed. But it so happens that the sentence is taken bodily from HUGO's "*Les Miserables*," translated into English and republished in this country about ten years ago. Does Miss DICKINSON propose to adopt his impracticable notions of statesmanship as her ideal, as well as to appropriate his oracular utterances without credit? Sybils should not plagiarize from seers. It brings their gift of prophecy into doubt.

As the period for the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention approaches, evidences multiply on every hand that the Liberal departure is a Democratic movement in disguise. The latest proof of that fact is furnished by so pronounced a Democratic paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which reports that a Democratic census was the other day taken in the National House of Representatives, on the question, with the following result: Of the number of Democrats usually in their seats in the House, thirty-one are straight-out Democrats and forty-five, passivists. It was ascertained that these forty-five "inactivitists" would advocate acquiescence in the Cincinnati nominations, and that twenty-five of the other thirty-one would also give assent, while the remaining six would drop into line as captives follow the conqueror. The correspondent says he considers it a fair census, and thinks that the average would be the same if all the Democrats were present. He adds that "in the Senate nearly every Democrat stands on the same footing as the forty-five Representatives." Testimony like this is valuable, as showing the frantic efforts which a few misguided Republicans are making to deliver the proud destinies of the country into the hands of the party that, had it succeeded during the war, would by this time have left us no country at all.

"POOR OLD VIRGINIA!" exclaims the leading Democratic newspaper of New England. "She has paid but one per cent. on her debt since 1868." And yet that State has for several years past been blest with a local administration of the most "liberal" character. Her Governor is a Conservative, the Democracy have a majority in both branches of the Legislature; courts, juries, schools, are all under the control of anti-administration influence; which also imposes taxation and collects it, and manages the entire political and financial concerns of the Commonwealth. But our contemporary forgot that there is still a bright side to the otherwise gloomy picture. If the proud old Mother of States has only paid "one per cent. of her debt since 1868," she has at least done this: Partially repudiated her obligations; refused to abolish the whipping post; enacted a party law the effect of which is to place the courts of the State in the hands of the Democracy for years to come; imposed tyrannical taxes on mercantile travelers; kept out trade and immigration, and in a variety of other ways and methods, legislative and social, demonstrated the thorough soundness of her Democracy. Let that mourning journal be comforted, and the Liberals take heart of hope accordingly.

SENATOR NYE the other day introduced a bill into the United States Senate which, while it may possibly be everything that is fair and commendable, has a look upon its face which at once recalls the little social adventure of his namesake with a certain almond-eyed Celestial whom BRET HARTE has immortalized in song. To put it in plain words, it looks as if the bill to create the "Western Land Improvement Company," for the ostensible purpose of colonizing, settling and improving lands in the territories of the United States, had an indefinite number of cards up its sleeve. It asks for authority to build bridges, railroads, telegraph lines, &c., to sell to emigrants on its own terms the lands which it purchases from the government, their homes to be mortgaged to the company as security for payment, and also wants power to issue bonds, borrow money, and do a variety of other things such as enter into an ambitious scheme of the sort. Our settlers are themselves the true authors of western civilization and the real makers of the improvements which have taken and are taking place upon our frontiers. They have got along very well in the past without the assistance of a five million dollar company, and it is likely they will continue to do so. Preserve the public acres for actual settlers is a good cry, and perhaps another one hardly less important is—preserve the settlers from five million dollar corporations with power to execute mortgages. The scheme should be closely watched.

THE latest received English files contain a letter written by JOHN BRIGHT to a friend who appeared desirous of eliciting from him an expression of opinion on the question of monarchy and republicanism. Mr. BRIGHT expresses the hope that it may be a long time before it becomes necessary to give an opinion; observing: "Our ancestors decided the matter a good while since, and I would suggest that you and I should leave any further decision to our posterity." The truth is, that while commendable progress is being made in conforming the institutions of England to the requirements and necessities of the time—rendering them more elastic, modifying their essence as well as their form, the country has yet by no means prepared for the change proposed by Sir CHARLES DILKE and his co-republican agitators. All governmental systems have their social as well as their political side, and England is not ready for republicanism, not so much because its executive is hereditary sovereign, as because of its aristocracy, which monopolizes the land, is hedged about by laws of privilege, has still considerable direct legislative power, and insists upon maintaining those class distinctions which operate really and substantially upon the political power of the various social grades. Many beneficial changes are, it is true, gradually being wrought. For instance, the Lord Chancellor lately introduced a bill into the Upper House having for its object the creation of a new and final Court of Appeal, which the House of Lords has heretofore constituted. So, too, the *British Medical Journal* states that several eminent members of that body are desirous of entering among their number three or four distinguished medical men, authorities in sanitary science, to assist in the introduction of sanitary measures. All these things are evidences of healthy progress. But the House of Lords is not yet prepared to vote itself effete and go into voluntary dissolution. Indeed, the House of Commons itself, more and more liberal as it continues to grow, is still every year profoundly influenced by the aristocracy. There is in that body a multitude of sons, brothers, uncles and nephews of peers, who, whether they call themselves liberals or conservatives, to a considerable extent use their legislative position in the interests of the hereditary aristocracy. All these matters must be taken into consideration, in any comprehensive and impartial survey of the question. JOHN BRIGHT sees more clearly than DILKE, and the latter would do well to bend his efforts to the bettering of the condition of the masses of his countrymen under the existing forms of government, rather than to agitate for new forms while yet the animating spirit of the old is not extinct.

THE GERMANS AND THE PARTY.

We quote below some extracts from a German paper of Louisville as a specimen of the manner in which the "Liberal" movement is looked upon by many German Republicans. The tone of the entire article from which these passages are taken is calm, rational and conciliatory, and so far as opportunity enables us to judge, the German Republican press in general deals with the politics of the day in this temper. Few, if any, of the papers to which we refer, though outspoken enough on occasion, wield the tomahawk and the scalping knife with the bloodthirsty vehemence which distinguishes several English organs with which we are painfully familiar. The attitude of the German press is, we believe, easily understood, as reflecting the state of political opinion and feeling among the great population upon whom it depends for support. It is, no doubt, true that a portion of the German-Americans who used to vote the Republican ticket have either become indifferent to the ascendancy of the party, or positively hostile to it. We intend no offense, and suppose that we affirm a mere fact, in saying that, while some very intelligent men belong to this class, the class as a whole is composed of the less well informed of their nationality. This truth seems implied in their position. They do not pretend to have changed their political views, and they do not deny that the acknowledged creed of the Republican party contains substantially their own confession of political faith. And yet either through defective information or cunning misrepresentation they are led to suspect the Republican party as such of entertaining opinions and schemes which they for various reasons abhor. The composition of the party, comprehending as it does so large a proportion of the moral earnestness in the country, makes the starting of plans distasteful to the majority a necessary feature of the party's activity. But to confound such agitation, or the stirring of any non-political side issues with the great work and end of the organization, certainly implies undue reliance upon untrustworthy guides and a defective acquaintance with the American character.

"As regards the great majority of German Republicans, we believe there is good reason to expect them to stand by their party at the coming election. But their political faith is too much a matter of conviction and too little a matter of personal hopes and fears to give rise to passionate denunciations or violent invectives. In so far as we can judge by their newspaper organs, little if any enthusiasm is felt for the Administration, a remark which seems equally true, generally speaking, of the English Republican press. The clamor about corruption, so persistently and systematically kept up for the past eighteen months, must, we where, in connection with the calumnies directed against single leaders of the party, cooperates with other causes in suppressing any tendency to the expression of enthusiasm. But real, substantial confidence in the ability, stability and integrity of the Administration has not been destroyed or shaken among the Germans any more than among born Americans. Quite as much as Americans born, the Germans value the great and noble results of the war, and are determined that they shall not be sacrificed at the summons of mere suspicion or of personal ambition. With reference to the most powerful chief of the Reform opposition, Mr. SCHURZ, Germans seem to think very much like others. He is not more candidly judged or more warmly admired by one than by the other. To admire and to follow are, however, two very different things with both elements of the population; a truth which duly understood and applied would save many journalists and orators much waste of words and energy in denouncing and trying to degrade Messrs. SCHURZ and TRUMBULL. The truth is that no man of sense can doubt about the great ability of either, and concerning neither is anything known which should suggest doubts of his honesty. But even honest men of great ability, committed at first by the sense of duty it may be, to the advocacy of a cause, are at once surrounded by influences which may blind them to great popular interests, and lead them into fatal practical mistakes. Honorable ambition amidst political conflicts may render such men dangerous leaders. In anticipation of the probable effects of the disintegration of the Republican party and in view of the evidently aspiring character of both the conspicuous Reform leaders it is not probable that either SCHURZ or TRUMBULL will find many followers beyond the line of safe retreat.

The Louisville *Volksblatt*, an influential German paper in that part of the country, thinks that the nearer the time for the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention approaches the more it gains the appearance of a conspicuous fiasco. "An imposing participation of the Republicans in it is not to be counted upon," says the *Volksblatt*. "Even those of them who so long coquetted with Schurz, who also from time to time put in a good word for the convention, now draw back their antennae and wheel about."

After mentioning some well-known examples, our contemporary says: "It is for some time no secret that even in Missouri, the birthplace of the new "publicly to recognize," had to transcribe the author's often crooked, queer looking manuscript into characters which could be read. It is also well known that the transcriber was, besides, expected to keep an attentive eye upon the style and idiom of the master, who had been so much in the habit of using a foreign language, French, in which several of his works were written, that he felt somewhat timid as regarded his own perfect command of German in all its niceties. A clean and corrected copy of one and a half or two sheets at a time having been thus made by the assistant, the work was returned to the author in whose hands this first sketch then received great alterations and important additions. The manuscript thus changed and extended, having been again revised by BUSCHMANN, was sent to the press. In the preserved manuscript are still to be seen the last words of the COSMOS written by HUMBOLDT, in anxious zeal to finish the work, and with a "vanishing hand." As the work draws to a conclusion the written columns become very narrow. When HUMBOLDT was still in vigor, it seems that the lines of his writing had an irresistible tendency—not to run horizontally across, but—to take an upward direction towards the right of the page, so that his writing looked strangely oblique. Hence in the last weeks of his life he took refuge against this inconvenience in very short lines, which grew shorter as the hand of the illustrious writer more and more refused to do its office. All these "little word-pillars" are the result of his intense anxiety to make the connection of the perplexed hand-writing clear to his assistant; anxiety which is also apparent in the fivefold repetition of the last few words of the text of the Cosmos. Under the last sentence, on the left, the word *finis* is written by the author as if in presentiment. The words, *Ich bedaure sie* (I pity you), which stand in the concluding column of the last page, intimate, no doubt, the trouble which the author supposed his assistant would have in rectifying the confusion of the writing. Mr. ZIEGLER gives the last sentence of the address in which Professor BUSCHMANN dedicated this interesting memorial to the King. "The wish animates me that this autograph manuscript of the Cosmos of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, which I have carefully gathered from his hands and preserved, may remain to my Prussian Fatherland as a memorial of the great man, who is the pride of Prussia and of Germany, who has done me infinite good, and to whom in enthusiastic attachment I have been a true helper even to his end."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

For a new invention in telegraphy it is claimed that a message of one hundred words can be transmitted in one minute and twenty seconds, for twenty cents. Under the method now in vogue, about six thousand words can be sent by a single wire in one hour. For the improved plan it is claimed that sixty thousand words can be sent in an hour over one wire without confusion.

The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that: "Many of our soundest lawyers to not hesitate do declare that the local option act is unconstitutional, and that it will be so decided by our higher, if not by our municipal courts."

The pigeon trade is developing rapidly in Michigan, 57 barrels having being shipped in one week from a single county, averaging 23 dozen per barrel. About one-sixth go to Chicago, the rest to New York and Boston. The price obtained in the latter places is $2 25 per dozen, and in Chicago $1 75. The whole cost of catching and shipping, including commissions, is only about twenty-five cents per dozen.

In order to get rid of the annoyance of constant requests on the part of minor criminals before the police court for the suppression of their names, the Lawrence, Massachusetts authorities have made an arrangement by which the name of any person may be changed with a grave offence will be omitted for a dollar, the money to form a fund for the relief of destitute and deserving persons.

The inventor of hydrate of chloral has introduced a new organic compound called croton-chloral, by which, it is claimed, the head may be rendered insensible while the other parts of the body remain unaffected. It promises to produce all the good effects of hydrate of chloral, without any drawbacks.

Complaint is made in Georgia and some other Southern States of the scarcity of cotton seed. An examination of the beds show that the interior mass has become heated, and that serious injury to large quantities has been the result.

A strange story of robbery comes from Brooklyn. A lady whose husband died recently, while sitting with her son and daughter at dinner a few days ago, was startled by the appearance of a masked face at the door. The wearer was dressed in the garb of a Satan and had a revolver in his hand. The ladies screamed and the gentleman darted towards him when he fled. On going up-stairs the bureau drawers were found forced open, and the will of the deceased husband, with his watch and chain, was gone.

Paradoxical as it may seem, paupers are not always the poorest people in the world. It has just been ascertained that an Iowa pauper, who has been in the county poor-house ever since 1859, has all that time had a considerable sum of money on deposit in one of the State banks. The directors sued the man for his keeping, obtained judgment, and the money has been given over to the poor fund.

"Eli Perkins," in a late number of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has an article headed, "The tiring out dodge." And yet it does not relate to his own lucubrations.

Well might President Lincoln call the county in which Pittsburgh is embraced, "The State of Allegheny." Its wealth is $355,181,070, or more than that of the five States of Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon and Nebraska all put together, and more than that of each of fifteen States, four of which are in New England.

The Government of Canada has announced its intention of at once enlarging the St. Lawrence canals to the size of ship channels, and of constructing the Bay Verte canal, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy.

A late traveler in California came across a pioneer beside whom the '40 miners are newcomers. He was an Englishman and went to the State in 1830. He boasted that, "humble as I look, I drove the first stage through this valley;" he owned a large ranch in the northern part of the State, had married a Mexican woman, and had 22 children, of whom 18 were alive.

Spectroscopic observations are to be made during the coming summer under the direction of the United States Coast Survey at a point in the Rocky Mountains eight thousand feet above the sea. It is expected that the results will add much to the stock of information already gained by means of the spectroscope.

We referred a day or two ago to certain discoveries in England which seem to carry the period of man's existence far back beyond what is known as the "mammoth age." Another announcement is now made of the discovery in the lowest deposits of Hungary of human remains associated with post-tertiary mammalia. An almost entire human skeleton has been found, together with a stone hammer.

A Baltimorean, for many years engaged in tea-growing in India, is now at Mobile, endeavoring to arrange for the establishment of an extensive tea-garden. He has carefully examined into the matter, and is confident that tea will not only grow well there, but will prove a most profitable crop.

The house of Rothschilds is said to be weakening. It no longer lends in the great money-eyed movements of the day, nor has it the financial ability to control the markets of Europe. The great German credit association of Berlin and Vienna, and other credit associations of Europe have deprived it of its supremacy.

Much is said at present of the abundant promise of the Florida orange crop. This fruit is everywhere exceedingly prolific. An old European writer mentions a tree growing at Nice, in 1789, which was more than fifty feet high, and the trunk of so large a girth that it required two men with outstretched arms to embrace it. The tree usually bore five to six thousand oranges.

THE wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco trade should remember Internal Revenue Laws of the United States require them to make their application for renewal of license prior to the first of May, now rapidly approaching. Licenses are dated from the beginning of the month in which the business is ginning of the month in which the business is entered upon. No license is transferrable, and every change of a firm requires a renewal of license, dating from the beginning of the month in which the change is made. The sale of liquor in quantities under five gallons constitutes a retail dealer, the special tax being twenty-five dollars. Sales in quantities greater than this constitute wholesale dealers, with a tax of a hundred dollars. All dealers in manufactured tobacco pay a special tax of five dollars a year, and dealers in leaf tobacco are taxed twenty-five a dollars a year. It may be of service to persons interested to remember these things.

WE hope that there is no mistake about the report that General Hawley's election to the United States Senate from Connecticut is already assured. The Legislature meets on the 1st of May, and it has seldom happened that a similar event has been regarded by the outside world with so much interest.

MANUSCRIPT OF COSMOS.

Few literary relics will be regarded in the future with so much interest as the original manuscript of HUMBOLDT's Cosmos. As the statement has been repeatedly made that the treasure had come into the possession of NAPOLEON III. as a present from Professor BUSCHMANN, the great savan's well known assistant in the composition of Cosmos, many will be pleased to learn that the manuscript is in better custody. Mr. ALEXANDER ZIEGLER writes to the *Dresden Journal*, that when recently in Berlin he had the opportunity of inspecting the manuscript of Cosmos in the author's own hand. In 1869 it was given by Professor BUSCHMANN to the King of Prussia, who caused it to be deposited in the Royal Library. Placed in five cases of volumes the manuscript is carefully preserved in an ornamental casket. It is written on large quarto leaves of letter paper, in the Roman character, which, on account of its superior distinctness, was used by both the brothers HUMBOLDT. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT always wrote on only one side of the leaf. Though beautiful, HUMBOLDT's writing is famous in the world for illegibility. Professor BUSCHMANN whose active aid in the preparation of the "Cosmos" the author felt it a duty

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

PERSONAL.

In his address in New York on Sunday last, Gavazzi said: "I want to earn money enough in America to create an Evangelical College there, to educate ministers to preach the true gospel of Christianity. I shall have nothing to do with American politics. Our Free Italian Church is open to all Protestants. We have thirty-five churches now throughout Italy, the governing power being vested in a Committee of Seven sitting at Florence.

The richest sugar planter in Cuba is by some said to be Barros, who has six factories and an income of $4,000,000 per annum. Another planter, Poey, has a representative plantation, called Los Scanas, two leagues from Havana, with 700 slaves; and there he dispenses, like the rest, profuse hospitality to strangers.

The heroine of the almost-forgotten "Diamond Wedding" in New York, a dozen years ago, is referred to in a Cuban letter as follows: "The once celebrated beauty, Miss Bartlett, now the Widow Oviedo, has the great sugar estate of her late husband, and will receive its proceeds for some little time to come, although her husband's twenty or thirty natural children, and his collateral relatives have designs at law to get part of the property. She is popular in Havana, but can scarcely possess more sympathy than during the life of Oviedo, who was a barbarian and a tyrant with negro blood in his veins, and yet he had been a slave trader. After the celebrated "Diamond Wedding," Oviedo shut his wife jealously away, and when he rode off to his estates to be absent a month or six weeks, she was sometimes refused permission to quit her apartments, and had to speak through the bars or from the balcony of the second story to tradesmen and others. She is still an interesting woman, tall and sprightly, about twenty-five years of age, and all she will be assured of getting out of the vanited Oviedo estate will be, at best, a moderate fortune, in recompense for the flower of youth given to a Creole, and amiable and accomplished girlhood wasted upon this approach to a man. After the settlement of her estates, Madame Oviedo will return to the States.

Nearly all the great composers of Opera are dead. Wagner, Gounod and Verdi alone remain. Gounod has rested upon the laurels of "Faust," and has produced nothing since which is not, more or less, a repetition of that opera. Verdi has reached an age when he cannot be expected to do much more. Wagner alone exists.

Santanta, the Texan chief who, with Big Tree, chief of the Kiowas, is in the Texas penitentiary, has made a proposition to Governor Davis, if released, to go with white soldiers to the nine tribes of his confederation, secure the return of all white captives without ransom, gather the Indians on any reservation indicated, and make them keep the peace thereafter.

Chief Justice Chase is said to be the best scholar that has ever presided over the Supreme Court. As a Latin scholar he is not surpassed by any man in the profession. While he was Governor of Ohio, he read through the Greek Testament during his first term. He reads French as readily as English. He can translate "Faust" into his own strong and vigorous tongue; and reads Italian and Spanish like the natives of those sunny lands. While he is not a poet he is fond of "Evenings with the Poets," and has a high appreciation of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, Dante, Goethe and others. He has made some good translations of the Latin poets for his own amusement. In mathematics he is a worthy pupil of Euclid. He is in the broadest sense an elegant and accomplished scholar.

Edwin Forrest is still at his hotel in Boston, and though he is increasing in strength, is as yet unable to leave his bed. His case has been a very critical one, and for several days he was on the very verge of the grave; but thanks to his native strength of constitution and excellent medical attendance, his life has been spared, greatly to the gratification of his numerous friends.

The musical authorities of San Francisco speak in high terms of the talent and genius displayed by a Miss McKenzie, the daughter of a popular resident of that city, who has just made her *debut* in the *role* of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." Her voice is a clear, full and melodious soprano, flowing without apparent effort, and at times rising to a high degree of brilliancy.

The great art-critic Ruskin is said to be fast approaching his end. He is very feeble, and over the other day he sank into a condition of such exhaustion that for a while it was believed impossible he could recover. He recently astonished and pleased many art-lovers in this country by selling one of Turner's master pieces, "The Slave Ship," to an American gentleman. Formerly he wished to buy back from an American some drawings, even, of Turner's, as nothing was be to keep out of that great master's works in England. The advent of such a picture is, in itself, an era in American art.

John Russell Young sails for Europe this week for a brief trip. His pen will be missed from the editorial columns of the *Herald*.

Porte Crayon (General Strother) relates that when a pupil of Professor Morse, and by accident not enabled to pay his tuition at the proper time, it came out that Morse was so near starvation that he acknowledged not to have eaten for twenty-four hours.

The majority of those towering Southerners who formerly lorded it so proudly at Washington are now chiefly remarkable for their insignificance. Toombs, who in 1860 was going to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill in short order, is figuring as an attorney for an investigating committee in Georgia.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is about to give a number of public readings. They will not include selections from Byron.

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DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of

Fine Millinery AND STRAW GOODS.

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.

Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS. The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.

COLORED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.

Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.

HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.

WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.

A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

New Goods Arriving Every Day!

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

New Goods Just Opened.

Summer Suits,

Parasols,

Fine Lace Goods,

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

Flowers and Ribbons,

White Pique,

Satin Stripes,

Cheviot Dress Goods,

Embroideries,

Swiss Plaiting,

Cotton Trimming,

Corsets and Bustles.

And Full Lines of Spring Underwear and Hosiery.

T. Scandrett & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. BOOBYER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

No. 225 LIBERTY ST.,

SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. W. BARKER,

DEALER IN

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,

No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.

BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.

New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.

RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.

JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.

SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS, HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS, NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS, SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES, LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
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Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
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Shirtings,
Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.

The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.

Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.

We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

NEW YORK.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

CAUTION.

The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.

In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new Trade Mark, consisting of a Seal within a circle of a serpent, with the letter H in its center. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have the Trade Mark on it; none are genuine without it.

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WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Rolling and Ferry Purposes.

Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Sussex Sea Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.

James T. Brady & Co

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
O. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison, BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

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Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS.

LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1872.

The demand for money continues active, but some of the banks are gaining in means, and the market, if not easier, is working in that direction. Bank rates continue about to 9 per cent., exceptional cases at 10, while outside paper is hardly placed at 12.

Exchange is still scarce, but is beginning to accumulate, and by the close of the week will probably be a drug on the market. The old market shows a higher figure to-day than at any time since February last. We before expressed the opinion that nothing kept gold down but the heavy investments by Europe in American securities. The circumstances of the times—our immense imports, insignificant specie reserve, and heavy and growing indebtedness—are indications that gold has been below its natural figure. The Erie business has given importers a favorable opportunity in the way of depressing exchange. But this is over, and gold must come up like a depressed spring.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
5-20s	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	115½	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	109½
Central Pacific	115½

The following are the bid quotations at New York Mining stock board, April 19, 1872:

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Amherst Run	20	Northern Light	30
Oil Farm	5	Phillips Pet	5
Devoort	1 75	Rathbone Oil	20
Italian Farm	1 50	Red Farm	25
Central	75	Pet Farms	26
Crane	1 20	United States	35
U. S Allegheny	1 25	Webster	

The *Financier* says of a leading bear in stocks in connection with the gold market: Being short, and as yet unable to twist out of his position the question comes up, what he is going to do about it? We are now only two weeks from the time when he will be at the mercy of the Sub-Treasury; but if, by that time, he can tie up currency by means of gold, he will be able to make honey from the bitter or two in stocks. It is rumored that he proposes to do this by a device like this: to obtain as to the utmost extent upon pledge of gold for a night's time, thus getting the currency tied up the gold; and to make sure that the gold itself will not stir, to use, instead of the metal, Treasury certificates, number and amount identical certificates to be returned.

The following table shows the prices of way stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 23, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Adams Express		99¾		99		
American Union Tel.		56		56		
Canadian		42		41¾		
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo Express		97¾		97		
Merchants' Union Express		73¾		73		
United States Express		73¾		73		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	64¾	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago & Rock Island	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do. preferred	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	30
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Cleveland & Pittsburg scrip	94	94	94	94	94	94
Cleveland & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103	103
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pittsburg & Cincinnati	98	98	98	98	98	98
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	136	136	136	136	136	136
Pittsburg & Erie	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cleveland & Mahoning	80	80	80	80	80	80
Cleveland & Mahoning bonds	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Mahoning scrip	80	80	80	80	80	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg bonds	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg scrip	94	94	94	94	94	94

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Codification of Pension Laws.

Important Changes Made Therein.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 22, 1872.

Too Enthusiastic by Half.

When Senator Spencer arose to-day to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to submit some remarks in reply to Senator Trumbull's recent speech at Cooper Institute, the Senate was at first astounded and then amused at the impudence of the thing. Sumner and one or two other Senators laughed outright. Spencer is not only one of the most ignorant of the carpet-baggers, but it was only a short time since he was loudest in abusing the administration. The control of a few petty offices conceded to him has so modified his political convictions, that he is now ready to show his gratitude by attacking his former associates. Senator Hamlin, with rare good sense, was constrained to object to Spencer's contemplated effort, and so the latter's speech was postponed to a more convenient season.

Codification of Pension Laws.

The House Committee on invalid pensions has just completed a thorough revision and codification of the laws relating to pension matters. The scattered provisions of the former laws have been combined and corrected, and several important new sections added. The rates of pensions to disabled soldiers have been materially increased, the allowance to those totally disabled being advanced from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month; to those incapacitated for labor from twenty to thirty dollars; to those whose disability is equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot from fifteen to twenty dollars, while an intermediate grade for disabilities not otherwise provided for has been added, to which thirteen dollars monthly is allowed. Among the most important of the new sections are those providing for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; that the lists of pensioners shall be published biennially; for the appointment of a medical referee, and four qualified examiners or surgeons' clerks; that notice antagonistic to pension claim shall be given to the applicant, and that the applicants shall be officially furnished without charge with all the information necessary for the proper presentation of their claims.

THE STATISTICS OF RELIGION FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Just completed at the census office, show the total number of church organizations upon the first of June, 1870, to be 72,451; total number of church edifices to be 63,074; the church accommodation to be 21,659,562, and the aggregate value of church property to be $354,429,581. The statistics of church accommodations for the principal denominations are as follows: Baptist, regular, 3,997,116; Baptist, other, 363,019; Roman Catholic, 1,960,514; Congregational, 1,117,212; Episcopal, 391,051; Lutheran, 997,332; Methodist, 6,528,209; Presbyterian, regular, 2,198,900; Presbyterian, other, 499,344. The value of church property owned by these denominations is: Baptist, regular, $39,229,221; Baptist, other, $2,376,977; Catholic, $60,985,566; Congregational, $25,069,698; Episcopal, $36,514,549; Lutheran, $14,917,747; Methodist, $69,854,124; Presbyterian, regular, $47,828,752; Presbyterian, other, $3,436,524.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Of the one million dollars of the canal fund refunded by the Illinois Legislature to Chicago $284,000 has been used for the rebuilding of bridges, and the remainder will be applied to the building of the City Hall.

In Chicago during the past week there were twenty deaths from small-pox and the same number from cerebro spinal meningitis.

The Republicans of the New York Senate and Assembly met in joint session last night, and nominated Henry R. Pearson for Regent of the University, in place of the late Erastus Corning.

E. P. Seward, brother of Secretary Seward, died yesterday of apoplexy, at his home in Florida, N. Y.

To prevent frauds in the civil service, which have been frequent of late, the Government of Jamaica now requires each officer to pay a premium to the common fund, out of which losses by robbery or theft are to be indemnified.

The latest advices from Hayti indicate that trouble prevails there, but the accounts are so contradictory that it is difficult to ascertain the facts as to the situation. It is known that the insurgents are active and increasing in numbers, and that the position of President Sagen is daily becoming more precarious.

A meeting of prominent gentlemen of St. Louis last evening adopted a resolution extending an invitation to the Democratic National Executive Committee to hold the Democratic National Convention in that city, and appointed a committee to correspond with the National Committee, and make such arrangements as may be necessary in the case.

The Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College met at Columbus, yesterday. Among other business transacted was to agree on a plan for college dormitories, the appointment of Jos. M. Trimble, of Hillsboro, as agent to sell Virginia military lands in Ohio for the college, and authorizing the executive committee to stock the college farm with the best animals that can be selected. In the evening Resolutions were adopted appointing a special committee to select and recommend a person for president of the college, and also persons for a professorship in practical agriculture and superintendent of the college farm to make experiments on raising stock and crops and report annually to the trustees.

[The matter below was given in a portion of our second edition of yesterday.—ED. COM.]

A PENNSYLVANIAN IN WALES.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes an intertering letter—not written for publication, however—from Mr. Albert Pancoast, of that city, descriptive of his visit to the iron district of Wales. From it we take the following extract: For heating purposes, the Siemen's furnaces have superseded all others. As regards steel making by this process, it is in reality nothing else but the old Austrian principle practically carried out, viz.: to produce steel by mixing wrought with cast iron. I might say here that at the Aberdare furnaces (which were the last I visited), I found them working an African ore, as well as the usual ore from Spain. In quality of ores they put Spain first, African ore second, and hematite third. I have been much surprised to see the amount of foreign ore used in English furnaces. As regards iron, I am impressed that quality is now the order of the day, and that at no remote period everything will be steel.

Trades Unions I did not find to flourish in South Wales as they do where workmen are more intelligent and more difficult to manage, as I understand they are in the north and middle districts of England. In South Wales, however, they informed me they were quite independent of these combinations. Nevertheless, Wales has followed suit in the general rise of wages (in some cases from five to ten per cent.,) which has taken place all over Europe; and, as is usual with such increase of wages, the men do not now work as well as they did, from the feeling they see of their independence more, and now, as with us in America, demand a shorter time for labor with the same amount of pay. I had the good luck while in Dowlais to see one of the important kinds of rails which are now receiving so much attention, viz.: First, the steel rail; second, steel top moulded to the iron (not so good on account of difficulty of good moulding,) and third the old iron rail (with the Erie rail.) From an engineer of no little reputation I received the following statistics of the importation of railroad iron and manufacture of the same in the United States yearly. According to his account it is thus:

	Tons.
Our make in United States, (about)....	400,000
Increase this year "	200,000
Imported into United States "	500,000

Hence consumption in United States..1,300,000

But the report for 1871 of the American Iron and Steel Association, which I have not with me, will make a different showing from this.

At one of the places I visited much argument was bestowed on me in order to prove that we are going to carry out a suicidal policy by keeping up the duties on iron. But it requires but a half an eye to see that the suicide would readily follow the reduction of duties. At another place I was informed that the Americans were good at labor-saving machinery. You know, perhaps, that Danks is over here with his revolving puddling furnaces and is taking everything by storm. There has lately been a committee from the Iron and Steel Institute, over which the Duke of Devonshire presides, sent over to examine into the working of Danks's puddling furnaces at Cincinnati and Chattanooga. They have made a most favorable report, and in consequence it is stated that contracts have been made with Danks to put up here in England, in the course of the next fifteen months, as many as four hundred and fifty of them, at a royalty of about £250. They seem here to entertain a strong hope that it will in a great measure do away with hand puddling, a kind of work very hard upon the eyes and lungs of the laborer. Hand puddling requires skill and long practice, and the workman keeps his eyeballs fixed upon the fiery molten metal, while he stirs and stirs the stuff, raking up the red lumps from the bottom into the white scum, so as to give them a fair turn at the top, till the whole mass grows "thick and slab."

But here is Danks, who proposes to do it all with a revolving pan and some cunning chemistry, which burns out the carbon and turns the silicon, phosphorus and magnesia of the iron into oxides.

Mr. Bessemer has declared the invention to be of the highest value. And, as a consequence these furnaces are going up side by side with the old hand-puddling works. The demand for bar iron here is almost unlimited. None of the brokers want to sell at the present time, and few dare purchase. I saw yesterday a dispatch from the Tredegar Iron Company to purchase at London at almost any price.

In my brief visit to South Wales I have come to the conclusion that the future place for the production of coal, iron and steel is America. No where have I set seen such coal and iron ore as I have seen at home; and in all the furnaces that I visited here, with few exceptions, I have found them working some foreign ores, and forever mixing their coal. As soon as the Easter holidays are over, which bring an interruption to work here, I will start on my visit to the midland and northern coast and iron districts of England.

There are at this time, according to statistics, a trifle over seventeen hundred newspapers, daily and weekly, issued in the United States. Of this number only—say sixty newspapers—than one hundred are absolutely self-sustaining. The rest are pensioners upon parties, churches and special interests of one kind and another. The reason for this is that the modern system of journalism, which is an exact science, has not yet asserted its dominion. There are not twelve men in America—there are not twenty in the world—capable of handling what is known as a first-class daily newspaper. There are certainly not exceeding twelve first-class daily newspapers in America. There ought to be a hundred. There will be many more than there are. Unless the pneumatic tube is a success, or there is invented some method of locomotion approaching the telegraph in its revolutionary character, there must always be a certain sphere, a certain area, in which a certain newspaper ascendency is assured. This will gradually weed out the partisan, the venal and the insufficient press, as it is this moment gradually doing.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A STRANGE story is told of a Boston woman who sailed many years ago, being then a girl of eighteen, with her missionary husband, for India. "The vessel was wrecked," we are told, "on the Arabian coast, and all on board perished save her husband and herself. He was preserved only to fall a victim to Arabian cruelty and she to Arab slavery. While her beauty lasted she was the favorite wife of the most powerful chief in the South Arabian desert, but when that waned she fell from her bad eminence and was transferred to the harem of an inferior Sheik. And so she lived, praying for death, but not daring to die, till, bandied from one barbarian to another, she, a Boston lady in whose veins flowed the purest Puritan blood, found herself the wife of an Arabian water-carrier. From his power an American traveler freed her and provided her with the means to reach home."

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 23d, 1872.

	Due.
Mrs. Susan E. Moore, Washington, D. C.	3
Mrs. Harriet H. Duff, Dansville, N. Y.	3
Ellen McDonough, Medford, N. J.	3
Mrs. Caroline Jack, Hollidaysburg, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, April 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Change in 24 hrs.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force of Current.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	.01	44	10 E	S.	4	.48	B	3
Cairo	30.09	.01	56	16	W.	4	.98	B	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	.03	50	8	W.	10	.91	B	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.09	.03	54	9	S.	1	.91	B	1
Cleveland, O.	30.03	.02	48	12	W.	16	1.20	B	1
Davenport, Iowa.	29.81	.04	59	18	W.	4	.71	B	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.80	.07	55	24	S. W.	16	1.28	B	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.03	.03	56	4	S.	1	.91	A	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	.01	55	4	....	3	.91	A	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.13	.03	61	6	....	1	.91	A	1
New Orleans, La.	30.08	.05	60	4	N. E.	10	.50	C	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.94	.03	51	6	....	4	....	....	1
Shreveport, La.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	.03	53	4	....	13	.84	A	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.61	....	59	....	S. E.	12	.84	A	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.11	....	66	....	....	....	....	....	....

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

PROBABLE MURDER.

The Case of Policeman Stax.

The physicians in attendance upon officer Stax, who was found, probably fatally, injured on Smithfield street on Monday night, had but faint hopes of his recovery last evening. He was still living and no more, at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital last night. The doctors, four in number, who are attending him, are unanimous in their opinion that the severest of his injuries from a slung-shot or a handy-billy, and not from a fall, as was supposed by some. This affair was certainly serious enough to warrant a special meeting of the Police Committee and the offering of a reward for the arrest of the scoundrel guilty of, perhaps, murdering a policeman within one hundred yards of the Central Police Station. No such action has been taken, however, as yet, and the fellow-citizen will likely to go to his grave without an effort being made to discover his murderer. On the whole, the unwillingness manifested to run down to become policemen is not of the most brilliant order in this city: the pay is decidedly meagre, and the duties to be performed, if not laborious, are certainly of a nature which demand the services of reliable, courageous, trustworthy men, and not many of such are begging for positions on the force at sixty dollars per month. When a citizen, especially a policeman, can be assaulted and very likely murdered in the very heart of the city, and in one of the main thoroughfares, it is certainly time to inaugurate a reform. The Police Committee should take the case of officer Stax in hand as their own affair, and hereafter his would be murderer brought to righteous judgment.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The announcement that the fine English comedy, "London Assurance," was to be performed by Miss Jane Coombs and her excellent dramatic company, almost filled the spacious Opera House last night with people of education and refinement. The play was well rendered as to the ensemble, and the most positive gratification to the most critical. Nothing could be more artistic and yet true to nature than the *Lady Gay Spanker* of Miss Coombs. As usual, her impersonation of the despotism of the lion's brought down the house. Mr. Frederick Robinson, as *Dazzle*, was at her part to the life lines, and acted with his usual care and discrimination. Of Mr. A. D. Bradley's *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, it is only necessary to say that it was all that was worthy of his fame. The remainder of the company did well in their respective parts.

To-night Miss Coombs will appear as *Julia*, in the "Hunchback."

Trimble's Varieties.

There will be two performances given by the talented Variety company, at half-past two this afternoon, and at eight this evening. Large portions of special excellence may be expected. The early goers get the seats at the Penn avenue Theater.

The First Thomas Concert.

At Library Hall, this evening, the first of the concerts by Theodore Thomas's great orchestral organization will be given. We have already spoken of the excellence of the music selected for these concerts, some of which has never yet been rendered in this city. It is due to Mr. Thomas that our people should turn out in such numbers as to fill every seat in the spacious hall. A few seats yet remain unsold, which can be secured by an early call at Kleber & Bro.'s, 123 Wood street.

The Great Show.

Forepaugh's aggregated establishments, consisting of a museum, menagerie, caravan and circus, have done an immense business during the past two days, on the Penn avenue lot. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed in this city. Hundreds have been unable to visit the show, so great have been the crowds at both the afternoon and evening exhibitions. This success is fully merited, for a more deserving entertainment never visited Pittsburgh. The entire establishment will cross to Allegheny this morning, and locate on Union Park, and exhibit there every afternoon and evening during the week. From hence it goes to Chicago. Therefore our country friends and the residents of the boroughs adjoining Pittsburgh, who desire to witness this great "aggregation of wonders," will have an excellent opportunity now presented of seeing the largest and best museum, menagerie and circus in this or any other country.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 23, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	3	3
Davenport.	0	2	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	1	2
Memphis, Tenn.	0	1	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	2	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	2	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	11
Shreveport, La†	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	2
St. Paul.	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	5	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed. †Shreveport not received.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—River falling, with twelve feet in canal and ten feet in chute. Very cold this morning; heavy frost in the country; mercury 36 at 5 A. M.; 65 at 3 P. M.; clear. Business dull. Arrived—E. W. Skillinger, Cincinnati; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Exchange, St. Louis; Emma C. Elliott, Cincinnati; Katie Kerby, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 23.—Arrived—Minnie, Arkansas river; City of Chester, St. Louis; Nick Longworth, Louisville. Departed—Potomac, New Orleans; Minnie, St. Louis; Longworth, N. O.; Chester, Memphis. The river has fallen ten inches. Clear; thermometer 63.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Arrived—Prohasco, Cincinnati; Johnson, Keokuk; Hawkeye No. 2, Parkersburg; Annie Johnson, Upper Mississippi; Florence, Cairo; Illinois, Peoria; Bismarck, New Orleans; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg. Departed—Genesee, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Kinny, Kansas City; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Rock Island, Cincinnati; Musselshine, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Weather clear.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—River rising, with nine and one-half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Westwind, Evansville; Tyrone, Cairo; Ellen Huges, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Westwind, Evansville.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary. Departed—Boaz, Ames, New Orleans; John Kyle, Emilie Labarge, Marble City, St. Louis; Legal Tender, White river; Minneola, Glasgow, Cincinnati.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middings 22¼c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middings 22½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 23.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 20¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 23.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 22¾@22½c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench, the following cases were disposed of:

In the case of Robert Ennis, charged with forgery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed E. DeCoy, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

George Edgin entered a plea of guilty to unlawfully wounding John Weaver, by shooting him with a gun.

Edward S. Houghawout entered pleas of guilty to three indictments—two for forgery, and the other for embezzlement from Wm. Sumner & Co.

Michael Madigan, sailor, fined $5 for mayhem in cutting off a portion of Wm. J. Murphy's ear, was tried and convicted. The jury recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Wm. J. Murphy was tried on a charge of aggravated assault and battery upon Michael Madegan. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

The present term of this Court will probably end to-day, when Gen. Pearson will dispose of his old cases.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Herron vs. Barton & Keeny, reported on trial yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $79 40.

Martin Casey vs. Adam Stoker and John Stoker. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the tearing down of a fence by plaintiff. On trial.

McClay & Bro. vs. McClintock, judgment against R. Bracken, A. Clark, and Sarah A. Armstrong in default.

Same vs. same, judgment against Carnegie Bros., Porter, Bell & Co., Keystone Bridge Company, Chas. Porter, Bell & Co., Reynolds, Wm. Sipend, D. Ashtey, Allegheny Cemetery Company, and H. W. Wyland, garnishees.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

110. Keys & Co., vs. Kountz.
146. McNally vs. C. Eberhart.
122. Allegheny City vs. Jos. H. Davis.
164. Mackerell et al. vs. Cook et al.
157. Allegheny City vs. Chas. Miller & Co.
158. Allegheny City vs. John Ross.
3. Rolfe vs. M. Crawford.
4. Rolfe vs. J. Crawford.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Wray vs. McClelland, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Sophia Dalley vs. Michael Lipp was taken up before Judge Sterrett. This was an action in ejectment. On trial.

Waring & King vs. Peter Hutchinson. Action on an oil contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

86. Duff vs. Cupples.
87. Hoak vs. Cooper.
88. Schantz vs. Barnhill.
72. King vs. Blackmore.
95. King vs. Blackmore.
95. Rice et al. vs. Fahey.
104. Dowling vs. Byrne & Co.
105. Fleming vs. P., C. and St. L. R. R. Co.
106. McAnulty et ux vs. Brown et ux.
108. Schreiner et al vs. Sarber et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the Government against J. N. Yost, indicted for perjury, was resumed yesterday. Some ten or eleven witnesses were called to discredit the testimony given by Addison Crosby, an important witness in the case, who stated they would not accept his evidence as the truth.

The argument to the jury was then opened by A. B. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, for the defence. The case will likely go to the jury to-day.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Remarkable Case of Physical and Nervous Prostration.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR,—Dear Sir, I cannot refrain from making a voluntary offering of my gratitude to you for your scientific instrumentality in restoring me to health and spirits after the medical faculty of Pittsburg gave her up to die. My wife was a mere skeleton, at best like an effigy of bones strung upon wires, as found in a museum of anatomical theatres of the medical schools. Your treatment brought her from out of the grave. She is now perfectly well. Every time I called at your office, it was filled with the patients not from the lowly and ignorant, but from the most wealthy, influential and respectable classes, all of whom you receive with dignity and courtesy, and *diagnosed* their disorders without asking them the usual stereotyped questions, with such wonderful accuracy that many of your patients were constrained to exclaim that you had read their characters and complaints more thoroughly and satisfactorily than they could to themselves, but accompanying friends. Doubtless the day is at hand when the whole science of medicine will be written on a single page, when instead of the many systems that the great secret of life consists in maintaining the equilibrium of the nervous or electrical forces of the organism.

Roars truly, JAMES BOYER,
75 Penn street.

FROM A PILOT.

Indian Herb Doctor—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a long time with costiveness, dyspepsia and general debility, sick headache, pain in the back, &c. I am cured. When the value of your medicine becomes known few persons will live without it.

THOMAS PATTERSON, Pilot.
Office, 188 Liberty street, over the Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Lippincott's Soda Fountains.

The popularity of Lippencott's soda water apparatus increases from year to year with a rapidity which must be alarming to rival manufacturers. But with increased facilities and with new and attractive designs, Messrs. Lippincott & Co. will endeavor to keep pace with the extraordinary demand and supply all articles in their line with promptness and dispatch. The superiority of their apparatus is acknowledged on all hands. All their fountains are made under their personal supervision, in their own establishment, from the very best material and by first class mechanics, and they are enabled to warrant them. Several new and beautiful styles have been added in their catalogue the present season which will, no doubt, attract the eye of Mr. McClarran & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, the agents here, are prepared to fill all orders for these fountains upon the shortest notice. They have on exhibition many fine samples of Lippincott's apparatus, which should be seen by all who design buying before they purchase.

Fine Stock of Hats and Caps.

Messrs. Goodman & Mackley, the well known hatters, No. 117 Wood street, have just opened one of the largest and handsomest stocks of hats and caps it has ever been their pleasure to announce. The goods are all superior in quality, and include the most stylish and fashionable varieties that can be procured in the Eastern markets. This splendid stock will be disposed of both at wholesale and retail, and dealers and individuals will find it equally advantageous to call and examine it. Every facility will be afforded at all times to please the taste and fully satisfy all customers in every respect. Don't forget the No.—117 Wood street.

All the Styles

In hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Safe Companies Safes.

Some days ago we noticed the fact that a safe had just been manufactured by the Pittsburgh Safe Company, 167 Penn street, intended for Mr. J. H. Grove, of Springfield, Ohio. Since then the safe has been received by the gentleman named, and in a letter to the manufacturers he tells what he thinks of it. Here is the letter:

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 20, 1872.

Pittsburgh Safe Company: Gentlemen, I received the safe in good order, and it is now in its position doing duty, and if it preserves my goods from fire and burglars, as it did last night, I shall think it is just what I want. We changed both locks, and so far as the safe is concerned it is a success. I do not see where I could have bettered myself, and for workmanship I think, so far as any judgment goes, it is unsurpassable. It is admired by all, and I am sure that for beauty and general finish it cannot be surpassed. I am well pleased. Yours, &c., J. H. GROVE.

P. S. Success to the Pittsburgh Safe Company. "Long may she wave," as the Dutchman says.

Mr. Grove is evidently well pleased with his safe, as every one will be who leaves his order with the Pittsburgh Safe Company. The works are now taxed to their fullest extent, in order to promptly fill the numerous orders that have been received from bankers and merchants who, for the most part, are doing business in this city or vicinity. Those wanting safes should call and see a sample of the work turned out by the Pittsburgh Safe Company.

An Abundance of Orders.

It would seem that the people are at last beginning to find out, by the large number of orders received by them, that our home manufactories can turn out carriage work of almost every description, equal if not superior to any made in the East. Among the most prominent of the latter are the firm of Wickham & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, whose extensive factory is taxed to the utmost to make sufficient work to fill their orders. We do not wonder at this, when the skill, taste and perfection of their work is taken into consideration. They make all kinds of vehicles from six passenger coaches to single driving wagons, and they are alike characterized by fineness of finish and general excellence.

The Keystone.

Pennsylvania is called the Keystone State, and our great and glorious old commonwealth is representative as the "Keystone of the Arch," formed by the several States of the Union. The Keystone occupies the same relative position among sewing machines. This new family sewing machine is the great *desideratum* so long and anxiously looked for in which all the essential requisites of a perfect machine are combined. Elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; and, in short, possesses all the advantages of the other first-class machines, with none of their drawbacks. Call on Mr. F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story, and examine the Keystone.

Fine Clothing—Low Prices.

A large and unusually fine stock of the best description of ready-made clothing has just been received at the store of Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach is fully prepared for the spring trade, and is determined to keep a stock even superior to the one which made his old place at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street so famous and so popular. Give him a call.

Auction Notice.

The stock of goods in T. F. Grubbs' store having been sold by the assignee yesterday, the public sale announced for to-day will not take place. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

The Idaho.

This celebrated stove still retains its popularity, and is daily being brought to the favorable notice of hundreds who call to examine it at J. B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street. The Idaho has been in use two years, has been thoroughly tested, and in all cases has given thorough satisfaction. It has many points of advantage over other stoves which can be learned at 291 Liberty street.

There is Nothing so Pleasant

As to have an article which you must use daily, work well and do all you require of it. Such is the justly celebrated Cooking Stove, Charm, made and sold by J. B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street. Do not buy any other until you have called and seen it.

A Few Reasons

Why the American Button Hole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine is one above all others you should purchase:

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, sewing from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering and sewing on, at the same time ruffling, quilting, &c., better than any other machine.

2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.

3. Because it can work a beautiful buttonhole, making as fine a pearl as by the hand.

4. Because it will embroider over the edge, making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

5. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.

6. Because it can do overhand seaming, by which pillow cases, sheets and the like are sewed firmer and over.

7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick or thin cloth.

8. Because the best machanics pronounce it the best finished and made on the best principle of any machine manufactured; it has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

Parties using a family sewing machine want a new machine, one with all the improvements. It is to last a lifetime, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work and do it best; and this machine can do several kinds of work not done on any other machine, besides doing every kind that all others can do.

Mr. Espy will be found at his new rooms, 178 Liberty street, where he is always prepared to demonstrate the superiority of the American Button Hole Overseaming and Family over all other machines. Agents wanted. Highest commissions paid.

Fine Residence at Auction.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the auction sale of the private residence of Mr. Isaac Morley, together with two adjacent lots, which appears in our for sale column this morning. This valuable property, which fronts on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, thirty minutes' walk from Edgewater station, is fully described in the notice of the sale. An excursion train will leave the Union Depot at 11:40 A. M., for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the sale.

Liebler.

The indomitable Liebler is hard at work endeavoring to manufacture trunks enough to supply the immense demand now being made upon him. His trunks are superior to any manufactured in artistic finish and durability, and the people know it. Owing to his facilities for manufacturing in immense quantities, he is also prepared to furnish trunks cheaper than can be done by any of his competitors. If you want a cheap but entirely serviceable trunk, call on Joe Liebler, the trunk king, No. 104 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's Sale of Lots at Fair Haven.

The proposed sale of sixty lots on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's plan was announced a few days ago to take place on next Saturday, April the 27th. In the meantime between forty and and fifty of the lots designated have been sold at private sale. This is in consequence of the company compelled to add to the number originally selected a number of additional lots comprised in the tract of land from which the others were taken. The sale will come off on the day named on the premises and should be largely attended by all who want a cheap and desirable location for a suburban home. This sale should attract the particular attention of miners and laborers, who can find steady and remunerative employment at the extensive coal works of the company. The property is convenient to the city, the railroad will afford cheap and exquisite means for speedy and frequent communication between Fair Haven and the city. These lots are the cheapest in the market, and are offered at less than almost any other property in the vicinity of the city, which was subdivided and sold to mechanics and workingmen during the past season, was intruding itself. The terms are also accommodable—ten per cent. down and five dollars per month thereafter with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to Fair Haven within sixty or ninety days. The energy and ability displayed thus far in the management of this enterprise is creditable to those having it in charge, and Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, the able President of the company, and is the best evidence that can be adduced to show that the road will soon be in successful operation even beyond the property now offered.

(6) LOTS

Will be offered on the following terms, placing them within the reach of all:

Ten per cent. down and five dollars per month thereafter, with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to above place within sixty or ninety days.

Plans of the lots can be seen at the office of the company, in South Pittsburgh, and at Fair Haven on the day of sale. The company offer these lots specially to their workmen and others who desire to locate convenient to their new place of work, and have designed for the company to furnish homes free of such of their employees and others who may desire to embrace this rare opportunity.

The cars leaving all taken out of first river hills, future mining operations are rapidly converging toward this place, and Fair Haven must necessarily be for years to come the central point of the mining district. The cars will leave at 11 and 12 o'clock, from office of the company in South Pittsburgh. thsw

Admission to all the Tents.....50 cents
Children under 10 years.....25 cents

Is positively the Largest Show on earth.
See the Great Procession.

Opens at 1 and 7 Afternoon and Evening. Commences one hour later. Street Cars pass Union Park every five minutes.

ADAM FOREPAUGH,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

Tickets for sale in Pittsburgh, at Pittock's Book Store, opposite Postoffice, Fifth avenue. Allegheny City, at J. Hay Brown's, 67 Federal street; also, at Wagon on the grounds.

ENTIRE REARRANGEMENT OF THE PAINTINGS,

AT THE PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN, LIBRARY BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under twelve, 15 cents. Special rates for Schools.

Hats and Caps.

Of all the late styles, at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Fine Watches and Jewelry.

At the new store of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny city, which has recently been fitted up so elegantly and with so much convenience, a full line of American selections of watches, clocks and jewelry exhibited anywhere in the two cities. This splendid assortment comprises gold and silver watches, ladies' and gents' chains in all kinds, every style and make; gold chains in endless variety; finger rings, ladies' sets, etc., of nearly every conceivable style, and last, but not least, an immense assortment of French and American clocks of the best style and workmanship. At Mr. Mitsch's establishment, also, and under his own immediate personal supervision, watch and jewelry repairing in all its branches with promptness, and satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases. Call and see the new store and the new stock at No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny.

All the Novelties

In hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Valuable Furniture, Carpets, &c., by Auction, To-Morrow Morning at Mr. Quackenbush's Residence, in Fourteenth Ward.

This will be a very important sale for housekeepers. Everything nearly new, of first class quality usual to a large and well furnished house, in which all is equal to new. The residence is on Craig street, south of Fifth avenue, in Bellefield, immediately beyond Oakland. For particulars of this attractive sale see McIlwaine's advertisement. This fine residence on the premises of which is the sale is now for rent; so that any one on the look out for a house can immediately rent a delightful premises, and buy the important furnishment at their own option.

Buy Your Hat

From Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street.

Manager Fred. Alms' Grand Benefit,

Tuesday night, April 30, 1872, will take place at Trimble's Varieties Theater and the old Fifth avenue Opera House. Same ticket good for either place. Same bill at both theaters.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on H. Myers, 111 Market street. He is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generalized Fountains are the most simple in construction, and less liable to get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MARRIED:

BARD—FRAZIER. On Tuesday afternoon, April 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, Western avenue, Allegheny City, by Rev. David Elliott, D. D., Mr. ELLIOTT BARD, and Miss MARY M., daughter of James Frazier, Esq.

DIED.

CARTWRIGHT—On Tuesday morning, April 23d, 1872, at half-past 6 o'clock, Alderman JOHN CARTWRIGHT, aged fifty-nine years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence East Liberty, on Penn avenue, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's Office, Seventh avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods